The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX.—NO. 15. NEW YORK, JULY 9, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS

CONSPIRACY.

Arkansas Capitalists' and Judges' Devilish Plan.

SLAVERY EITHER WAY.

They First Concoct a "Contract", that the Miners are to Sign "In Consideration of Employment," and Which Even Forshadows the Annullment of Labor-Protecting Laws, and than they Instigate Riots to Browbeat the Whole Population into Submission.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., July 1.—The long and short of the story I am here to give is that a conspiracy has been entered into between the Coal Companies of this district and several Judges to fix up things in such a way that the coal miners of this district shall be forced to the alternative of being slaves or outlaws; of quietly relinquishing all their rights of manhood, or falling into the net spread for them and landing behind the bars; of either quietly allowing themselves to be embraced to death by the Republican and Democratic capitalist mine owners, or rushing off only to fall into the clutches of the pals of these same Democratic and Republican capitalists—the Demo-Rep Judges whom they own. Here is the story.

On the 16th of last month a conference was held at Fort Smith between the K. & T., the Central Coal and Coke and the Western Coal and Mining Companies, together with Judge John H. Rogers, of the United States Court, and Judge Ira D. Oglesly, assisted by two lawyers, on the situation in the coal mines, and the best manner to keep the miners in subjection. The upshot of the conference was the formulation of the enclosed contract that every miner is to sign "in consideration of work."

THE CONTRACT.

This agreement, made and entered into ....day of...., by and between party of the first part, and the Coal Company, party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That said party of first part, inconsideration of the employment and payment of wages hereinafter set forth, hereby agrees and binds himself during the term of this contract, as follows, to wit:

1. To enter the employment of the party of the second part, as miner of coal, at its mine no..... Such employment shall commence on the ....day of.....and continue, at all times when said mine is operated, for the period of one year from that date.

2. To observe and obey the rules and regulations printed on the back hereof (and which are hereby made a part of this contract) and to abide by and comply with any other additional rules or regulations that may hereafter be established by said party of the second part for the purpose of regulating the mining of coal and other labor in and about its coal mine.

3. He will not absent himself from work without permission of the second party, except in case of sickness, or other unavoidable contingencies, sufficient to prevent him from working.

4. To keep the room or entry (including the roadway) in which he is working in good order and safe condition, entirely at his own expense, except for props and timbers; and to clean the coal mined by him from dirt, sulphur and slate, before loading it on the pit cars.

5. To receive in full payment for all his work expended in or about said mine the price per ton of screened coal hereinafter stated.

6. That he will not stop work because ordered or requested to do so by any labor organization; nor join any strike, or participate in any concentrated action with other employés of the party of the second part, or employés of other coal operators to cease work for the purpose of compelling or causing the party of the second part, or any other coal operators, to pay the party of the first part, or other employés of the party of the second part, or the employés of other coal operators, higher or different wages or compensation for labor than agreed on; nor in any way aid, abet or countenance any strike, combination or scheme, either among the men employed by the party of the second part, or by other coal operators, that has for its purpose or object the breach of any contract of employment between any employé and his employer.

And said party of the second part, in consideration of each of the foregoing engagements of the party of the first part, hereby agrees and binds itself, during the term of this contract, as follows, to wit:

1. To employ the party of the first part at its said mine No.... at all times when said mine, in the judgement of the General Superintendent, "can be safely and profitably operated"; provided: that it reserve the right to discharge the party of the first for any violation of any of the terms of this contract.

2. To pay the party of the first part, as full compensation for all work in and about said mine, the sum of seventy (70) cents per ton of screened coal mined and produced by him between the first day of March and the 31st day of August, inclusive, and the sum of eighty (80) cents per ton of screened coal mined and produced by him between the first day of September and the last day of February, inclusive.

3. To receive, at the mouth of the room where said party of the first part works and at the usual place in entries, all coal mined and loaded by him to the pit head, screen the same over a diamond bar screen the meshes of which shall be one and one-quarter inches apart, to acurately and honestly weigh all coal so mined by said party of the first part that passes over said screen and to keep a truthful account thereof.

4. To pay the party of the first part, for screened coal so mined by him and weighed as aforesaid, the price per ton as above mentioned, once every month as provided in the rules and regulations on the back hereof, and to fix said pay days not later than fifteen days subsequent to the last period covered hereby.

5. To deposit at the mouth of the room in which the party of the first part is working, or within twenty-five feet of the place in the entry where he is working, all necessary props and timbers with which to secure the roof of said room or entry, and to supply his working places with the quantity of fresh air required by the laws of Arkansas.

6. To comply with the provisions of all "valid" laws of Arkansas enacted for the purpose of preventing accidents in the mines, and of preserving the health and safety to persons employed therein.

It is also agreed between the parties that if the party of the first part becomes a tenant of the party of the second part, during the term of this contract, that in case of its termination, either by discharge or in any other way, the first party will vacate the premises so occupied by him within ten days from the date of any verbal or written notice so to do given him by the Company's Agents or superintendent, and that he will not be entitled to receive any part of the wages earned by him and then unpaid until the premises occupied by him as tenant are vacated, and the keys of the same delivered at the Company's office.

It witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

.....(Seal)
Coal Company,
.....Witness. By.....
Agent and Sup't.

It will be noted that this contract is wholly one-sided, and worse than that: The miner may not quit work, the Company may; the Companies may combine, the miners may not; the miner receives no guarantee for his wages, the Company keeps a guarantee for its "rent." But this is not all. The laws passed in this State for the protection of life and limb are virtually and to all intents and purposes declared null in advance. Only the "valid" laws are to be observed. If this means anything, what does it mean but that, according as the Judges in the plot may decide, such laws now on the statute books, or to be passed, shall be declared "invalid"?

In the mean time conditions are here being created that remind one of the accounts in THE PEOPLE about Pana and Virden. Thugs are being imported as scabs; these go about armed with Winchesters; and a state of excitement is thus kept up, meant to terrorize the miners into subjection, and the citizens generally into such a state of fear as to drive them to swing in line with the Companies and browbeat the miners into prompt obedience so as to secure a restoration of Order—that none has disturbed but the capitalist and political (judicial) conspirators.

When will the light of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. dawn on this benighted region? J. J. S.

At the circus of "reformers" now meeting in Buffalo under the name of "National Social and Political Conference," the chairman of the first meeting struck the keynote of the circus' significance. Said he at the opening of his speech:

"This conference will do nothing";—CORRECT.

General Wood, who has been visiting the country as a vacation from his arduous work in suppressing Cuba, was not in the country a week before he received half a dozen offers for the job of President of some street railway company. Experience in the field, experience in holding men down, evidently is considered the essential qualification for the head of a concern that has thousands of wage slaves.

Not only the "Sun," but capitalists generally, understand the conditions essential for profit-making and the necessity for "free" but dependent workers. Referring to the falling off in the cotton-spinning industry in the Caucasus, the "Textile Mercury" says that "it is due to the non-existence of a working class" in that locality, sorrowfully adding that "women do not go to work" in that district.

Such statements as the above show the cold, calculating, systematic brutality with which the capitalist class go about their "business." These people, with few exceptions, understand the methods and effects of their exploitation of the workers just as clearly as Jesse James understood his "business" when he held up a train or robbed a bank.

An interesting repetition of the "Seidenberg Spectre" is now being enacted in Yonkers.

The essence of the Seidenberg affair was that the fakirs in the cigarmakers, who had been quietly working with non-union men in that shop, suddenly discovered they had a "grievance" against the boss; the hour of the discovery being the identical one in which an Alliance organization sprang up there. These fakirs correctly saw danger ahead for their dirty jobs in their union. They did not object to non-union labor, but Alliance-union labor they knew meant harm, not to unionism, what care they for unionism, but, as said before, to their dirty jobs. But they did not dare to say so. Therefore they trumped up a pretence and declared a strike against Seidenberg, the only object of which was to kill the Alliance.

In Yonkers, McGuire's carpenters had long been working with non-union carpenters, quietly along like cooing dives. Of a sudden Alliance men appear among them. That their fakir leaders could stand as little as the fakir leaders and job-holders of the cigarmakers could stand Alliance men in Seidenberg, and for the same reasons. But, being possessed of less guile than the cigarmaker fakirs, the fakir leaders of the McGuire organization did not look for a pretence to find fault with, they bluntly declared that they object to working with Alliance men.

The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory: The fakir leaders, like rats, smell in the Alliance the deadly cat.—And right they are.

MACHINERY.

Its Double Function of Expropriation and Fleecing.

In One Year the Workers have Produced a Net Value, Factory Price, Exceeding by $346,000,000 the Whole Cost of the Machinery by Which they are Exploited.

It may rightly be claimed that no matter how small the portion of manufacturing capital invested in land may be or become, some of it must be so invested, and, therefore, that land is an indispensable factor. It may also be correctly observed that when several things are necessary to accomplish a certain result, it were idle to ask which of them contributed most to that result. On this ground, all the component parts of manufacturing capital—namely, land, buildings, machinery and "live assets"—being indispensable, none of them can be considered more important than the others as factors of production, regardless of their respective value. But the pending question between Capitalism and Socialism is not as to what things are necessary to carry on production of any sort. The question is simply as to the means through which these necessary things are obtained by some persons to the exclusion of others. Now, it is quite plain that he who owns land and buildings and stocks of merchandise but inferior machinery must in the end lose all his possessions to him who, similarly conditioned in other respects, has the advantage of superior mechanical appliances. Manifestly, then, machinery is the controlling factor in the distribution of wealth under the present economic system. It is through its economic operation, as determined in its mode by the private ownership feature of that system, that not only in manufacture and transportation, which need but little land in proportion to their other requirements, but in agriculture, where land is the component of chief value, men otherwise inferior to none are driven out of competition and finally dispossessed. Again it is through its operation that the wage worker's labor power is depreciated by the very increase of his efficiency, and that, the item of "live assets" in the capital of his employers, including among other things his own necessaries of life and comprising only a part of the surplus value which he produces, is steadily swelling in an even greater ratio than any other portion of that capital.

Machinery itself—which is thus used by its possessors as a double-edged instrument, with one side of which they cut out for their own idle persons a constantly larger share of the increasing product, while cutting down with the other side the meagre pittance of the overworked producers—machinery itself, we say, is of course a part of the surplus value created by the workers and appropriated by the capitalists. How large a portion of this surplus value is embodied in that mighty weapon, it were at least interesting to know.

The total money value of the machinery, tools and implements used in manufacturing and mechanical industries was $1,784,000,000 in 1890, or about 24 per cent. of the total capital employed in those industries. On the other hand, the net profits of manufacturing capitalists, all legitimate deductions having been made for taxes, repairs, etc., amounted to about $1,930,000,000.

Therefore, the manufacturing and mechanical workers produced in one year, over and above their own sustenance, a net value, factory price, exceeding by $346,000,000 the whole cost of the machinery by means of which they were exploited and through which they and their posterity will keep enslaved until Capitalism is abolished.—L. Sanial in "Socialist Almanac."

The below is the title of a valuable pamphlet issued by the St. Louis Section of the S. L. P.:

"Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners. Written in the Blood of the Proletaire by the light of the Rifle's flash. Backed, and known to be backed, by a growing class-conscious party of the working class, the irrepressible economic uprisings of the proletariat can be successful, and can be turned into a valuable coadjutor for emancipation—Only when backed, and known to be backed, by ignorant and corrupt pure and simple fakirdom are the economic uprisings of the proletariat disheartening flashes in the pan."

This pamphlet contains the articles which under the title "Tragic Pages" were published in these columns from the pen of Comrade Hickey. It should be in the hands of every agitator who wishes to do practical work.

All net proceeds on sales outside of Missouri are to go to the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

What a magnificent demonstration the Slatersville strike is and the list of funds raised by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. in support of the strikers!

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, I will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

COMMON SENSE.

One of Our "Boys in Blue" Speaks out and to the Point.

Interesting Experiences in "The Front" and in "The Rear"—An Ignoramus Minister Routed—What Real Discipline Implies and its Wise Usefulness for a Genuine Movement.

With reference to the letter in THE PEOPLE of last June 18, headed "Tolstoi on Peace," I would state that my experiences in close to ten years of army life justify the ideas put forth therein.

When walking about in the city I frequently meet men who will stop me with a "Say, Soldier," and engage me in conversation, the gist of which is, that they have been in the army at one time or other, that it is very hard to find an opportunity to sell their labor-power, and that, if an opportunity is offered, it is to go into downright slavery for a mere pittance. When I let them know that my time expires shortly, they invariably tell me "Don't go out, I am sorry I did." These men are not foreigners but born and raised in America, or more correctly, United States. Be it further known that, of the men who present themselves at recruiting stations all over the land, but a small percentage is at all allowed to enter the army.

Finally let me relate the story that was running through the press lately. An American soldier who when sitting down cursing his bad luck at Santiago last summer because, shot in the leg, was passed by an officer who asked what he was swearing about, stating that he, the officer, would be happy if he could return alive with an honorable scar like the one the soldier would have, answered that he, the officer, would probably use other language if he had to take his chances at the rate of $17 per month.

No doubt, quite a number of soldiers in the late war entered the army who through the force of the kind of education they had received honestly believed it was their duty to offer their services to the Government, but these are only exceptions.

With due respect for Count Tolstoi, his abilities and his honest intentions to serve humanity, he is after all only a visionary and reformer.

Socialism, and Socialism alone, is the only effective cure for militarism as well as industrial slavery, because it knows the root and cause of it all, and is only lacking the means, namely, the support of the sufferers, the proletariat of the world, to make a speedy end of it forever. Therefore, Socialists all over the world keep the ball rolling and let everyone add to its speed at every opportunity and with all the force that can be spared for the purpose.

When using the Socialist's ball of facts, truth, sound reasoning and common sense, I have found that the dust raised by the candle-holders of capitalism is dispersed by the air put in motion by the moving ball, and that they, when picked up after the ball has passed over them, are found to be as flat as the flattest thing in existence. Below follows an incident in point that happened in our camp last fall.

One afternoon a Minister of the Gospel entered our camp in order to peddle a book the title of which was, if I remember right, "History of our late War with Spain." As an advertisement for his book I presume he began with lamentations over the unnecessary sufferings of the poor dear soldiers, and when I quietly asked him to please tell us the cause of it all, the answer was—listen, ye Gods and U. S. volunteers—"The Devil."

Suspecting, I presume, by the expressions on the faces of me and some of my comrades who had congregated, that we considered his answer queer, even considering its source, he forthwith told me that if I was an educated man and understood logic he would undertake to prove that it was really "The Devil" and nothing else. Telling him that I would probably not stand the test of his definition of an educated man, and that I was sorry I did not know his school of logic, but still, as I thought I knew a thing or two, if he was willing to talk common sense, I would talk the matter over with him.

Well, we started, and as I put the ball in motion, he soon left me do the talking; and as I demonstrated that, although it may appear logical to him to call it "The Devil," still, to us common people, when using common sense, it appeared to be THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM. During the progress of our talk my logical friend gradually lost the insulting expression of superiority he wore on his face when we started, and gradually admitted that my reasoning was convincing; still he objected, for the reason that the language used was the one used and understood by the masses and that its use was considered vulgar in his set and he forthwith picked up his merchandise and dusted.

Possibly he considered me a truthful but very rude animal; however I and my comrades were left under the impression that good sound common sense will knock poor logic into granddaddy's hat.

Proletarians of the world listen to the men who in plain language, that can be misunderstood by no one not an idiot, not only point where to look for the cause of your sufferings but also the only practical way out.

These candle-holders of capitalism, of whatever vocation in life, who with the claim of superior education insolently tell you that they know all about it, and could tell you only your ignorance would prevent you from understanding what they were talking about, would, in my humble opinion, be simply a public nuisance if it was not for the fact that this cultivated vocabulary is used as one of the pedestals on which they are constantly jumping for the purpose of keeping the masses playing "The Blind Man's Buff" or always in the dark as to what they really mean with their high-sounding phrases.

Darn ye smarties! We are, thanks to the Socialists and stern necessity, slowly but surely getting on ter yer game!

When referring to Socialists in the above lines I do not mean any individuals nor yet any organization like the one run by the "Master Builder" mentioned in THE PEOPLE of last June 25 where everybody is carrying brick and mortar to the tower on which they intend to climb to glory, and the above individual is the only one who knows how to put the materials in proper place; but I mean the men who have come together in an organization like the S. L. P. and who understand that, like in arithmetic, the whole must be greater than any of its parts, and consequently submit to the discipline exercised by the whole over its parts in order to keep them together for an intelligent purpose.

For the benefit of some of my workingmen friends who foam at the mouth at the bare mention of the word discipline, I would state that this is not necessarily of the kind I have to submit to as a SOLDIER.

These are my thoughts as far as my very limited education enables me to express them. If the comrades find from the above that I ought to sit down and use my ears instead of shooting off my mouth, please sit on me hard and heavy.

JOHAN R. LARSSON,
Battery No. 2, Artillery,
Fort McHenry.

SLATERSVILLE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—Like the man who kicked an innocent looking hat, the Slater Mills Corporation, of Slatersville, R. I., now wishes it hadn't. When its agent, Holt, ran up against the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, he evidently little realized what he was about; since then he has discovered some things from which he may learn a much needed lesson.

In the past, to crush a union, to send the leading spirits in search of other masters, and to tyranize over and maltreat those remaining, was mere child's play. Agent Holt had tried his hand at such work before, usually with considerable success, seldom, if at all, meeting with any resistance either on the part of the rank and file or on the part of the leaders who live by their leadership. And then, again, to the average stupid mill agent all organizations of labor look alike, and certainly the Socialist Weavers' Alliance looked innocent enough. But when Agent Holt came to kick it, he very suddenly and painfully realized that he had struck something solid and full of resistance.

The strike at Slatersville has now been on for seven weeks. Practically, so far as the number of weavers at work is concerned, the strike is exactly as at the very beginning. Not a single one has been added to the number employed. Taking into consideration the poverty-stricken condition of the strikers and the enormous pressure, economic, social and religious brought to bear on them, the spirit of solidarity so far displayed is really remarkable.

From the beginning it was quite evident that the Slater Mills Corporation never for a moment suspected that the S. T. & L. A. could, or would, make any decided objection to its heretofore supreme and unquestioned authority. For the first two weeks absolutely nothing was done by the corporation either to secure scabs or to force the old hands to return. In past strikes starvation did the work, and the corporation management could sit idly by and await the inevitable result. They started in on that line, but very soon found that Socialist activity and the hearty co-operation of Socialists throughout the land, had removed all likelihood of that dread spectre playing any part in the struggle. The corporation found itself compelled to adopt other tactics. Six weavers, heads of families, were brought from Connecticut and glowing promises were made them if they would start in the places of the strikers and bring on their families to do the same. But the Socialist strikers were wide-awake and did not lack courage. Right in the presence of the overseer and bosses of the corporation they presented their case and in short order convinced the newcomers that Slatersville was not the place they were seeking. After that several other individuals were brought to the town, but always with the same result.

The efforts to fill the places of the strikers proving futile, attempts at intimidation were then resorted to. Notices to quit the company tenements, coming from a lawyer's office and served by the town sergeant, were sprung upon seven of the leading workers in the strike. These notices were made up for the purpose of scaring and were not worth the paper they were written on. They didn't scare, and our comrades took not the slightest notice of them. When the date mentioned in these notices expired and still no weakness or break in the ranks, the company was forced to proceed, and summons from the District Court return-

(Continued on page 3.)

NO ARMORIES!

Section London, Ont., of the S. L. P. Takes its Stand.

SHOULDER BLOWS.

While Trying, Utopianly or Otherwise, to Suspend War Among Themselves Through Disarmaments, the National Committees of Capitalists, Yclept "Governments", are Arming Themselves at Home for Bloody War with the Working Class of their Respective Countries.

The City Council of London, Ont., having recently, by an almost unanimous vote, approved of a proposal to erect an Armory on the site of St. James' Presbyterian church and at a cost of $50,000, Section London, Ont., S. L. P., promptly went on record with an energetic protest, covering the whole gamut of capitalist "Law," "Order," "Religion," the "Family," etc. It said:

We are instructed to notify you that at a recent session of our body, (the Socialist Labor Party, Section London) a motion was unanimously passed, protesting against the proposed Armory; to your vote in endorsing same; and also to the action of the Dominion government for the following reasons:

1. We are unalterably opposed to all forms of militarism and to armories, arms and munitions of war, that will foster, and encourage, the military spirit.

2. Armories are representative of war, are an incentives to war, are reactionary, in tendency, and subversive of the true interests of our citizens.

3. The armory will be a failure as an investment for either profit or use, useless as a fortress against foreign invaders, because there are none, and because it would be unable to stand against modern artillery.

4. The money the armory will cost is needed for various other purposes, such as repairing and improving our present public halls, which are in a disgraceful state of dilapidation unable to be used; paving our streets; or to support our indigent poor, our old and infirm, or other improvements, too numerous to mention.

5. That the welfare of labor would be served by raising the money for free concerts or lectures, music or theater or for the many other objects tending to elevate, comfort and cheer and make happier our workers, instead of using it to increase and perpetuate that most damnable and destructive military spirit that has ruined the old world, and is now being imported to our country, to ruin us. That we should rather teach it to be shameful to be seen with a "red coat" on, signifying "blood and carnage" or to carry arms, intended to murder and destroy.

6. We deprecate its influence on the young and rising generations as tending to deify and glorify armaments and arms which are essentially destructive in intention and practice.

We declare this Armory and the spirit that inspired it to be contrary to the true enlightened spirit of the age, contrary to the welfare of mankind (which should be a human brotherhood) and the welfare of our citizens as well as contrary to the laws of righteousness and peace which should govern.

The subversion of a temple long dedicated to the "Prince of Peace" (who taught, "peace on earth, good will towards man") for use as an Armory is greatly to be deplored as a typical instance of the degraded thought and rampant military spirit now in vogue and being taught to our children. The purpose served by armories erected at other places has served to pit one portion of the citizens trained to arms against the other part trained to labor; as at Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburg, and other places, during these labor strikes against the unjust conditions in which wage workers found themselves, the military were called out of these Armories, identical with that now proposed to be erected here to put down with the rifle and bayonet these efforts of labor, to free itself from wage slavery.

We have no doubt that had this Armory been in existence at the time of the late strike of our street car workers that the Battalion would have been called out, as was threatened by the Mayor, and that murder and bloodshed would have ensued instead of the peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Against all this we protest and call upon all men who revere and respect the rights and liberties of man to join with us in protest against this iniquitous military system and the perversion of the public funds both city and Dominion (obtained from the sweat and toil of labor) to the building of Armories instead of public utilities.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Socialist Labor Party,
Section London, Ont., Canada.

Remit by money-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordinary letters! Why run any risks?

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York
— EVERY SUNDAY. —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance:

one year $0.50
six months 0.25
single copies 0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2.068
In	1890	13.331
In	1892 (Presidential)	21.157
In	1894	33.133
In	1896 (Presidential	36.564
In	1898	82,204

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call,
O Chivalry of Labour!
Triumph and Toil are twins: and aye
Joy suns the cloud of Sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom To-day,
Brings victory To-morrow.

MASSEY.

MAKING JAURES' EXPERIENCE.

A new "Socialist Colony" is about to be launched; this time in Massachusetts. With Ruskin just now going up in stenchful explosion; with Topolobampo shriveling or shriveled away; with half a dozen similar undertakings in various parts of the land dead or gasping their last breath; and, moreover, with a flood of light thrown upon the subject by Socialist literature demonstrtating the impossibility of the success of such undertakings, their folly, aye, their harmfulness to the movement they mean to aid;—with all this one may well pause at the recurrence of the scheme, now contemplated in the vicinity of Lancaster, Mass.

Are these plans, then, the evidence of increasing demoralization through poverty, and their promoters merely shell-men, frauds? Some may be; and yet it is impossible to look upon all in that light.

Are these plans then the evidence of hopeless stupidity against which it is useless to battle? That stupidity there is in abundance can not be denied, and yet the race gives ample proof of its sense and increasing knowledge.

How, then, is this "colony" illusion to be explained?

On the same day that the report of the projected Lancaster Colony was read by us, there came into our hands the preface by Jean Jaurès, a leading and trusted Socialist of France, to a compilation of his several speeches, that is just to be issued. In this preface Jaurès refers to the statement about himself that he had imbibed the Socialist idea only long after his election to the Chamber in 1886. This he denies, he states positively that, already at the time of his election, he was a Socialist to all intents and purposes, at least in so far as the abstract principle of Socialism is concerned, and that during his campaign, as well as immediately after he so spoke and pronounced himself. As far as the understanding of the superiority and need of Socialism is concerned, he proves his graduation into the intellectual realm of Socialism as far back as 1886. But then he proceeds to say:

> Yet it is a fact that I joined the Socialist and collectivist idea before I joined the Socialist Party. I imagined that all Republicans, by pushing the Republican idea to its logical conclusion, were bound to arrive at Socialism. It seemed to me wiser not to establish a distinct Socialist political party. THIS WAS A CHILDISH ILLUSION; WHAT MY POLITICAL EXPERIENCE DID REVEAL TO ME WAS, not the Socialist idea, abstract Socialism, but THE NECESSITY, THE INEVITABLENESS OF BATTLE.

This experience probably more than any other one cause, explains the persistance, at this stage of the Movement, of the Colony Illusion.

The bona-fide would-be Colonists, Socialists still in the abstract, are still indulging in an illusion, Jaurès' old illusion; the illusion that Socialism can be "preached into the people" with sweet words; they yet have to learn the meaning of the struggle, of the "class struggle"; they yet have to learn the characteristics of the "Beast of Property." What that means is not to be learned theoretically. Only a personal experience will stead. Across the whole gamut of PROPERTY—from racial, hereditary, feudal and semi-feudal land or plantation-holding gentlemen and ladies down to the fakir-holder of a fakir job in a fakir union—the BEAST is essentially the same: a ferocious beast of prey. No honeyed words, no noble sentiments, no tearful plea, nothing of the kind will soften or affect him. Nothing short of his overthrow will do; and that can not be accomplished but by combat, a combat upon lines sharply drawn.

The prospective Lancaster Colonists are making experience. To aid them and all others along is just now one of the important missions of Socialist literature.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce the reappearance of our bright transatlantic colleague, the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic." That, during its suspension, it lost none of its "fight and wit" may be gathered from the following observations it makes against the capitalist argument that old age pensions harm the working class:

> Old age pensions might do us harm. Ah, yes. And yet, come to think of it, I know quite a number of people who draw old age pensions and it doesn't do them a bit of harm. Strange, isn't it?
>
> There is Queen Vic, for instance.—I mean the old lady who does us the honor to rule over us. She draws a salary of £385,000 per year, or considerably more than £1,000 per day and as she is well over eighty we may consider it a pension, and yet it does not seem to do her any harm at all, at all, Poorthing.
>
> But then she has a strong constitution, and maybe that helps her. Yes, that must be it.
>
> Then all the royal family have pensions, and they don't seem to do them any harm; royal babies, in fact, begin to draw pension and milk from a bottle at the time.
>
> Afterwards they drop the milk, but never drop the pension—or the bottle.
>
> Then all our judges get pensions and are not corrupted thereby—at least not more than is usual. In fact all well paid officials in government or municipal service get pensions, and there are no fears expressed that such payment will do them harm.
>
> But the underpaid, overworked wage slave, to give him a pension would ruin his moral fibre, weaken his stamina, debase his manhood, sap his integrity, corrupt his morals, check his prudence, emasculate his character, lower his aspirations, vitiate his resolves, destroy his self-reliance, annihilate his rectitude, corrode his virility, and—and—other things.
>
> Whereas the governing class, not possessing any of those things, can accept a pension and go unscathed.—At least that appears to be the theory.

The "Socialist" Mayor Jones of Toledo and the "Christian" parsons of the same city are in each other's hair, to judge by the letters from both published in the Chicago, Ill., "Union Signal".

Says the "Socialist" Mayor in his letter:

> I simply do not believe in the "hickory club and shot-gun gospel" that some preachers (of Toledo) seem to advocate.

Answers one of the "Christian" parsons:

> Mayor Jones sent to my pulpit a communication to be read the Sunday before election (which I read) which contained the statement that the saloons had gone down from 589 to 581 in two years, but I have not yet learned that ANY OF THE EIGHT CLOSED IS IN THE VICINITY OF GOLDEN RULE PARK (Jones' Park).

The answer throws an electric light upon the issue, it raises the veil from the secret as to what is the real bone of contention: to wit, "open saloons on Sundays."

The "Christian" gentlemen, see in the saloon a competitor on Sunday. No sane man will for a moment imagine that it is the cause of morality or real religion that prompts them. If morality and religion were their motive springs, they would not be upholders, as they are, of the social system of capitalism, which grinds the faces of the poor, which breeds crime and warfare, which turns human beings into leeches. No; the "religion" and "morality" that prompts them is the anxiety for fat collections: the open Sunday saloon interferes with that, hence they are furious at Jones for not shutting their competitors up.

Jones, on the other hand, has, no less than they, an eye upon the main chance. No sane man will believe that Jones—who, being a rich employer of labor, must necessarily be an extensive labor-skinner—, really objects to the shot-gun or hickory club to aid, where needed, his labor-skinning process. Why does he then pose as an adversary of force. The answer is complete. The above quoted pulpiteer, fully explains the riddle. Jones has a "Golden Rule Park," and it is part of his variegated purposes—political and economic, office-seeking and pelf-seeking, popularity-hunting and pennies-hunting—to see to it that his Park be as attractive as possible. When our Toledo "Christian" preacher indicates that the saloons in the neighborhood of Jones' Park are protected by Jones, he, the "Christian" preacher, sore at open saloons, gives a home thrust to "Socialist" Jones, who needs saloons.

Thus we have the two, one in the mantle of Christianity, the other in the mantle of Socialism, competitively wrangling over private gain.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" reasons well:

> Mr. Carnegie says that it is the proper thing for a millionaire to spend his fortune before he dies, putting it where it will do the most good. Wonder what he'd think of the plan of not having any millionaires and leaving the wealth with the people whose labor produces it, letting them spend it before they die, putting it where it would do the most good, viz., into good clothes, food, shelter, and other necessaries of a really enjoyable existence.

A fourth 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

A second 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press.

The military chiefs of France seem to be losing their heads. One Rigolet, Lieutenant-Colonel of 2d Cairassiers, harangued his soldiers against the Dryfusists and closed saying to them: "Sheathe your sabres in the bowels of those who defend Picquart." Our Colonels, etc., would not yet utter themselves in that way against those who uphold justice against governmental injustice; they mean it all the same, but would not quite dare to put it quite as Rigolet does.

SEEN WITHOUT GLASSES.

Laurence Gronlund now tells us that he "don't believe in third parties." There are those who "don't believe" Gronlund has increased in wisdom as he has in years. It is from kindly remembrance of the old time that one prefers to question his judgment rather than his honesty in this matter.

* * *

"Hearst is a Socialist! Gronlund is a Socialist! They are Democrats. The Democratic party is a Socialist party!" said a friend to me.

"Pingree is a Socialist! Jones is a Socialist! They are Republicans. The Republican party is a Socialist party!" said another friend.

"My friend," said I, "if by some misadventure a good Christian were to go to hell, would you say that hell had become heaven and that Satan had become Christian?"

"No, indeed," said my friend.

"Certainly not. To be sure, in such a case the good Christian might 'catch hell,' but he would't capture it. Nor would he get Satan to become a good Christian, though there is little doubt that the devil would get him."

Gronlund hasn't got the Democratic party. The Democratic party has got him.

* * *

As regards Hearst, Pingree and Jones, they are no more Socialists than David B. Hill and Mark Hanna.

* * *

Those who do not see the wisdom of a third party should note its influence on the persons I have named. Entirely aside from the number of votes cast for the S. L. P., the uncompromising position of that Party, its agitators, workers and press has been almost the sole force that has compelled the consideration of Socialism by the people of this country. As this knowledge of Socialism made its way into the minds of the people the vote the country over from time to time advanced.

The angler does not bait his hook for the fish already in his basket. So the politician cares not for the vote he has. His wiles are devoted to snaring those which threaten to leave him. Just in proportion as the Socialist Labor Party has spread the knowledge of capitalism and aroused the hope of Socialism in the mind of the working class, just in that proportion votes were in danger of leaving the capitalist politician. He saw that something must be done. What? Why, change the bait, to be sure. The tariff, money and taxation questions were no longer the thing. So Pingree, Jones and Hearst—all capitalists—to stop the progress of the S. L. P., put on the mask and make pretense that they are Socialists.

Nor has the influence of the Socialist Labor Party been confined to individuals. It has forced the old parties to make pretense of Socialism in their platforms. One of these days the people will want these promises carried out. The old parties, owned and controlled by capitalists, cannot and will not make good. Capitalists and capitalist political parties cannot and will not destroy capitalism. Which means that the working class will turn to their own political party—the Socialist Labor Party.

Were that Party to be absorbed or disbanded to-day, from to-morrow on we would hear no more of Socialism out of the mouths of Jones, Hearst or other capitalists.

"No need for a third party!"

The Socialist Labor Party to-day, with its present agitation and only 82,000 votes in the United States has more influence on the platform and policy of the Democratic party than the millions of workingmen in that party.

* * *

In the Mayoralty campaign of 1897 in the Greater New York the Democratic party declared in its platform for "Municipal Ownership of Municipal Franchises." The Democrats elected their ticket. They have not made a move to carry out that platform declaration. The leaders of that party—capitalists—were not in favor of "municipal ownership." Why did they so declare in their platform? For no other reason than to keep voters from voting the Socialist ticket.

Next time they will have to put out fresh bait. What will it be? No telling. It may be they will make Hearst a candidate. He is in training for something, to buy something.

* * *

Again, aside from its influence on old party hacks and old party platforms, aside from the mere betterment of economic conditions that the members of the S. L. P. are striving for, who can measure the influence for good that is brought about by workingmen in the up-building of Their Own Political Party? Think of the change which takes place in the man who, from voting as some "superior" directs, votes for such candidates as He has named, on a platform that He has made. It is the difference between a beggar and a king, between the slave who supplicates his master for more liberty and the slave who proposes to conquer his freedom with his own strong right arm.

B. H.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

HAVE THE STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION BEEN PADDED?

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, at Washington, is the main source whence the public derives its knowledge of the business of the country. Through its publications all information relating to imports, exports, national finance, and immigration is disseminated, and its Statistical Abstract is a standard autority on these and numerous other matters of public moment. To question the accuracy of any of the statements emenating from the Bureau is, therefore, a serious matter and not to be lightly undertaken. Understanding this, and without the slightest intention of imputing wrong doing to anyone, I purpose to place in juxtaposition the immigration returns for the years 1891 to 1895 inclusive, as shown in two separate reports, the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Immigration, and the Annual Report on Immigration and Passenger Movement, emenating from the Bureau of Statistics.

Prior to 1896 it appears that the Immigration Bureau furnished to the Bureau of Statistics the necessary data and the Bureau of Statistics then worked these into tabular form for its own use, and that of the Superintendent of Immigration. This fact is made clear from an occasional note above the tables in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Immigration, which says—"Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from data furnished by the Immigration Service."

This being the case there should be substantial agreement of the tables in both reports; that there is not such agreement is evidenced by the following table of comparisons:

TOTAL IMMIGRATION 1891—1895.

Year.	Immigration Bureau Report.	Bureau of Statistics Report.	Excess Bureau of Statistics over Immigration Bureau.	Per cent. of excess.
1891	516,253	560,319	44,066	8.53
1892	579,663	623,084	43,421	7.49
1893	439,730	502,719	62,989	14.32
1894	285,631	314,467	28,836	10.09
1895	258,536	279,948	21,412	8.28
	2,079,813	2,280,537	200,724	9.65

It is at once seen that the volume of immigration as stated by the Bureau of Statistics is in excess of that given by the Superintendent of Immigration by 200,724 being 9.65 per cent. of the total. The difference, however, does not stop here for the numbers given by the Bureau of Statistics, as explicitly stated in a note, do not include the arrivals from British North America, while the Superintendent of Immigration's tables for the years 1894 and 1895 include immigrants arriving via Canada to the number of 7,771 and 5,988 in these respective years, thus making the net discrepancy 214,483.

Of far more significance than these discrepancies in the totals of immigration, are the differences in the three age classes into which immigrants are divided. If the increase in the total immigration as given by the Bureau of Statistics is legitimate, there should be, logically, a proportionate increase in each of the age classes; but far from this being the fact a comparison of the respective returns shows an actual decrease of 27 per cent. in the age class below 15 years, and of 50 per cent. in the age class above 40 years; while the age class from 15 to 40 years, the class which comes into direct competition with the wage earners of the United States, shows an increase of 33 per cent.

The following table, which elucidates these results, embraces only the years 1893, 1894 and 1895; the report of the Superintendent of Immigration for 1892 not giving the information in such form as to be available.

	Bureau of Immigration. Class.			Bureau of Statistics. Class.		
	Under 15.	15 to 40.	Over 40.	Under 15.	15 to 40.	Over 40.
1893	80,577	311,531	47,622	57,392	419,701	25,824
1894	55,679	191,291	30,800	41,755	258,162	14,550
1895	43,541	181,299	27,708	33,289	233,543	13,116
Total	179,797	684,121	106,220	132,436	911,406	53,490
Decrease.....				47,361		52,730
Increase.....					227,285	
Per cent.....				26.9	33.2	49.7

There is no apparent way to reconcile the differences existing between the reports of these two bureaus, and it is safe to say that if the returns given in the reports of the Superintendent of Immigration are correct, the volume of immigration for the first half of the present decade was a quarter of a million less than is generally believed and quoted, and the number of those between the ages of 15 and 40 years, for the same period at the rate of difference shown to exist for the years 1893 to 1895, cannot be far from 400,000 less than the public has been led to believe.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to a table which appears in the Bureau of Statistics Report on Immigration and Passenger Movement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The table shows the total immigration for the twenty-five years preceeding June 30, 1895, which amounted to 10,339,539; and below the table is this lucid statement:

> "Population of the United States:
>
> 1870 38,558,371
> 1895 69,753,000
>
> Increase 31,194,629
> Per cent. of foreign, 33.15."

That 10,339,539 is 33.15 per cent. of 31,194,629 is not to be questioned, but are we to believe that for twenty-five years no immigrant returned to his native country, and none here died?

The total foreign-born population in the United States at the Census of 1890 was but 9,249,547 and many of these had arrived prior to 1870.

In view of the lively interest felt by all classes in the question of immigration, which now appears by recent accounts to be increasing in volume, and the strong desire of some for its further restriction, the American public is entitled to some explanation of the discrepancies here shown.

DOUGLAS McKAY.

Stowe, P. O., Pa.

ONWARD, S. T. & L. A.!

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 1.—At a meeting of Iron Molders' Union No. 110, of this city, held Monday evening, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, General Merriam, in the full exercise of the duties dictated to him by the class interests of the class to which he belongs, has ordered the mine owners of the Cœur d'Alene district to discontinue employing union men, whence it is clearly evident that the organized labor of America has nothing to expect but bullets and injunctions from the capitalist class of the land, whether the Republicans or Democrats happen to hold the reins of Government;

"RESOLVED, That this local, No. 110, of the I. M. U., considers it the duty of every citizen who prizes free speech and free press and who considers desirable the removal of a social system that is responsible for the daily recurring murders, suicides, robberies, prostitution, war, poverty and misery, to sever all connection with the capitalist and middle class political parties, which uphold the present system of exploitation, and to give his vote to the Socialist Labor Party that has made the emancipation of the workingmen of the earth its mission, through the international solidarity at the ballot box.

* * *

HUDSON COUNTY. — Arm and Hammer Mixed Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. which was organized on June 22 with 14 charter members, calls upon all comrades and sympathizers throughout the county to join, so as to build up a strong Mixed Alliance. The next meeting takes place on July 1, at 8 p. m., in Buechler's Hall, corner of Spring and Jane street, West Hoboken. The dues are only 10 cents per month and 25 cents initiation fee.

CHAS. UFERT, Secretary.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The Awakening.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by L. E. Newman, New York.]

A sound is heard, like thunder's roll
In every clime, in every land;
Reverberates from pole to pole,
'Tis heard distinct on every hand.

What is this agitating sound
That kindles all our hearts aflame?
Why are we joyous, why look round
To see which heads are bowed in shame?

'Tis the awak'ning of the man
Who toils and slaves from morn to night;
That he enrich a sluggard clan;
For which he gets "The widow's mite."

But now he's ope'd his ear and eye
And all his sense is keen astir,
The reck'ning day is drawing nigh
No pow'r on earth can it defer.

Now workingmen, arise! awake!
Have you not slumbered sound and long?
When such a paltry few could take
The pow'r o'er you, in numbers strong!

You have one chance, awake! awake!
To free yourselves from wage slave woes,
One chance—YOUR VOTE—this will it take
To overthrow your capitalist foes!

The bright red flag now raise on high,
The Arm and Hammer let us see,
Your VOTE will echo to the sky
The victory for the S. L. P.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.
UTICA, N. Y.:
K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1233 Madison street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
J. Bummel, 310 18th street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Clinton H. Pierce, 49 Winthrop street.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PITTSBURG, PA.:
J. S. Bergmann, 70 Congress street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
BALTIMORE, MD.:
R. T. Maycumber, 1924 Christian street.

Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

[Reproduced by request.]

Uncle Sam—Do you notice how the Socialist vote is coming in fine?

Brother Jonathan—There is, indeed, a remarkable growth, but after all, what does it amount to? It merely indicates misspent effort: the larger the vote, the larger the misspent effort.

U. S.—You call "misspent effort" the effort to take possession of the public powers on behalf of the working class?

B. J.—Yes. You Socialists attach altogether too much importance to the public powers. The working class can get along without that.

U. S.—The duse, you say!

B. J.—Why, man alive, the old parties are all right!

U. S.—See here: Are the capitalists the producers, or the workingmen?

B. J.—The workingmen.

U. S.—Does the capitalist class do any manner of useful work, intellectual or otherwise?

B. J.—No, none whatever.

U. S.—And yet they live!

B. J.—They do, unfortunately.

U. S.—Do they live on air?

B. J.—Gues not! They live on good, solid, substantial and plentiful wealth.

U. S.—Does wealth come down from the skies?

B. J.—It don't.

U. S.—It must be worked for?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Consequently, the capitalist class lives in affluent idleness on wealth produced by the working class?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Stick a pin there. Now, let's proceed: Which of the two is the more numerous class, the capitalist or the working class?

B. J.—The working class.

U. S.—Are they as 2 to 1, two workingmen to every one capitalist?

B. J.—They are that sure.

U. S.—Are they perhaps 3 to 1?

B. J.—I think so.

U. S.—4 to 1?

B. J.—Quite probably.

U. S.—10 to 1?

B. J.—I don't know about that.

U. S.—Well, to avoid all disputed points, there are enough wrokingmen to every one capitalist to give the workingmen the overwhelming preponderance of power?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Now, here we are brought face to face with two facts that seem irreconcilable: A large, numerous and powerful class produces all the wealth, and yet has but little of it; on the other hand, a small, weak class does nothing whatever and yet enjoys the bulk of the wealth produced. How is that to be explained?

B. J. answers not.

U. S.—Is it that the working class is pleased with the idea of carrying the idlers on its back?

B. J.—I can't imagine that!

U. S.—Then, how is the conundrum to be explained?

B. J.—Well—hem—

U. S.—Let me give you a tip. The working class is in perpetual struggle with the capitalist class. From time to time the struggle becomes acute. Such occasions are called "strikes." The numerous workingmen and the few capitalists then stand with their respective hands at each others' throats. If power were to decide the conflict, it is clear that in less than no time there would be left not a grease spot of Mr. Capitalist. Does that happen? No. What do we see? The numerous and powerful class whipped, the weak class victorious. How comes that about?

B. J. sucks his thumb.

U. S.—Do you impute the sight to a miracle?

B. J. sucks his other thumb.

U. S.—There is no miracle about it. Place 1,000 men opposite 50 and the 1,000 will be the stronger; but put in the hands of the 50 a lot of Gatlin guns and leave the 1,000 unarmed, and you have transferred the balance of power from the 1,000 to the 50. That is just what happens in the struggle between Labor and Capital. In the midst of the conflict, in there steps the PUBLIC POWER, it separates the combatants and it throws its own weight on the side of the small and otherwise weak capitalist class. That PUBLIC POWER is a social organism; it must be counted with; it is the gift of the workingmen; to-day they make a present of it to the Capitalist Class, and thus they, not only deliberately convey to that class a power that they could keep to themselves, but, by the conveyance, they, the stronger side, render themselves the weak, and the capitalist, or the weak side, is made the strong.

No, without the PUBLIC POWER the working class can not stand up against the capitalist class. All the efforts spent in that direction are efforts wisely spent.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The second of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 3, Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. The New Trusts.
II. The middle Class; its Origin; its Rise; its Decline.
III. The Foreign Trade in the U. S. in 1880 and 1898.
IV. German Trade Unionism.
V. S. L. P. of Canada—Socialist Vote of California.

All of these subjects are of great interest and if properly pushed, the book can readily be disposed of.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, N. Y.

"VOTE FOR SOCIALISM."

According to the newspapers, Eugene V. Debs has again broken out, this time using the telegraph as the medium, and the street railway strike in Cleveland as the occasion.

Hot off the wire came these eminently wise and as eminently foolish words: "Land on the solar plexus of the Consolidated on election day by rolling up a large vote for Socialism."

Time was when Gompers was a "Socialist" and mouthed about "Socialism," time is now when every freak fake and fool is a "Socialist" and prates about "Socialism." Time was when Socialism in this country was in the air and a man could blow himself telling the people to vote for Socialism with no Socialist party in the field. Time is now, with the Socialist Labor Party in existence, when a man who says "vote for Socialism" is saying a very cheap thing.

With every snide politician a "Socialist"; with every strumpet paper a "Socialist paper"; with that harlot of newspaperdom the New York "Journal" a "Socialist too"; with Jones and Pingree "Socialists as well"; with all these things in existence, with Laurence Gronlund acting as midwife to the "New" Democracy, and with so many other freak and criminal movements sailing under the banner of "Socialism," no average man may judge who is who, and what is what.

With all of this in view, known to everyone who can read, along comes this puerile weak-kneed relic of a lost cause, and says "vote for Socialism"—with not sufficient courage to enable him to even say "vote for my party."

To one who knows of Debs for the past 7 years and has closely watched his actions, his puerility of talk and overstraining to be acknowledged as a Socialist, with his contemptible lack of daring to be right and stand out even for his own party, the child of his and Gordon's joint love, is, while pitiable, not unusual.

In 1894, when he "settled" the Great Northern strike at a meeting of a Board of Arbitration consisting of 75 "prominent" business men of Minneapolis and St. Paul, settled it by waiving the demand of the men for the reinstatement of all the men who had gone out, and at 12 o'clock at night sent a telegram along the line: "Go back to work, strike settled," thus getting one-half the men to go back whilst the other half staid out to see what the "settlement" was, thereby demoralizing one of the most compact and determined body of men ever out on strike, and causing every local man who was prominent in the strike to be victimized. The undersigned and others in the Northwest put "Gene" down for what he is, now found out to be, a man who will "quit" at the crucial time.

When, in 1894, during the meeting of the convention of the A. R. U. it was seen that Republican State officials in the shape of deputy inspectors of factories and assistant labor commissioners from Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States with all kinds of fakirs from Howard, the 1st Vice-President, and Goodwin down to Lewis and Kelliher, were in control, and it was seen that they killed a motion to include colored men and then decided to refuse to haul Pullman cars, we then knew Debs for what he is: a vainglorious "hero," willing to train with anything or anybody, no matter how rotten they were, provided he could see his name in large type on the playbills as the "star."

When, in 1894, "Geney," after marching up the hill and down again, the march having been ordered by the railroad managers and their fakir allies in the A. R. U. convention, went before the committee appointed to investigate the strike and said the only remedy was the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, then in 1896 supported Bryanism, we again put him down for what he is, a floater, who, too lazy to read and too indifferent to acquire knowledge, repeated parrot like expressions whose meaning he knew not, but thought it advisable to repeat.

When 1st Vice-President Howard (a notorious fakir, who, when the Order of Railway Conductors threatened to become a real organization and go on strike, was used by the railroad managers to organize the Independent Order of Railway Conductors), and the great and only Gene were robbed in the Plankington House in Milwaukee, being required to make an inventory of articles stolen, gave as one item "20 railroad passes," we simply snickered, and when Debs with holy horror severed connections with Mr. Howard we said: "Debsy, old boy, you're cute, but why did you?"

When, in 1897, Debs threw in his lot with the Russian Jew Anarchist of New York and Patagonia, we snickered again.

When later, Alphabet Gordon of "different tactics" notoriety, while taking money from the S. L. P. was secretly helping Gene, we then knew Debs for what he is a pliable tool, who now as always is only too willing to surround himself with traitors and disreputables.

When he with open arms welcomed "Weeping James" Carey, to his fold we knew then that Debs was maintaining his reputation of keeping a house of refuge for played-out tools of the capitalist class.

Debs has for the last three years been using the supposed reputation of a martyr, he achieved at the hands of the railroad managers in 1896, as a cloak for every spewed-out traitor to the working class, around them he has thrown the cloak of his charity, they have always found a refuge in his bed, have been, for a time, rehabilitated and given, "characters" by this supposedly holy personage.

Lately he, (Debs) has achieved the added distinction of being taken under the wing of that most depraved and depraving of prostitute papers, the New York "Journal." Debs is now, as always, the keystone of an arch of fakirs, who lean on and are supported by him. Look at the galaxy—Gordon, Carey, Barondess, Miller, Edwards, and all the other riff-raff and flotsam and jetsam, who, finding themselves unable to survive of themselves, flock to the protecting arms of Geney.

Debs is termed by some a great organizer, the undersigned knows his history and record about as well as the next and has yet to see the organization Debs has formed.

He has been since the loss of the Great Northern strike simply and solely the rallying point for a collection of played-out fakirs foul with outrages upon the working class, and there has been nothing too dirty for Debs to "boost" with his "good name."

He has been used as the decoy-duck for "colonization plans," Armory building, saloon-keeper-manipulated political "reform" movements; Hanna's Mine Workers' Union, and any other malodorous scheme that needed the cloak of his "respectability" the easier to skin the working class, and to-day when he sends his meaningless, cheap, telegram to Cleveland he does that he is due to do,—acts as decoy-duck for McKisson, Jones, and the Democratic party. Does not even mention his own measly collection yclept the S. D. P. but says "vote for Socialism." Vapid unmeaning to the last, he must give still one more bit of evidence of his unfitness for the company of men who are men, and his fitness for the company he keeps. A man who belongs to a political party and is ashamed to mention it is a beaut. A man belonging to a political party, belongs to it because he is convinced it is the right party, a monkey belongs to a collection of monkeys because he was born that way. We of the S. L. P. say, and say it bravely, if you want Socialism vote for the S. L. P., it's the only way to get it. The fakir says "vote for Socialism" and then leaves those whom he has helped to confuse still more confused, by letting it be understood that "Socialism" can be gotten by the aid of any old collection of political hacks.

Debs is more and more sinking into the mire he deserves, let him quit now and some may yet think well of him; let him keep on, and sooner, if not later, he will be the most despised of the despised.

ARTHUR KEEP.

SLATERSVILLE.

(Continued from page 1.)

able last Saturday were served upon four of the strikers. Two days later, similar summons returnable on the Wednesday following were served upon seven others. But even bringing in the majesty of the law did not make the slightest impression on the ranks. On Saturday, the four strikers cited to appear answered their cases and had them laid over one week. Similar action will be taken regarding the cases coming up on Wednesday and an attorney has been engaged to look after them when they again are brought up.

In this connection one incident is well worth mentioning. Immediately when the writs from the Court were served upon the strikers, the R. I. D. A. engaged an attorney to look after them in the courts. The treasurer of the Slater Mills Corporation learning of his engagement brought pressure to bear and succeeded in securing his withdrawal from the case. But, of course, another lawyer was at once engaged in his place.

This practically sums up the situation to date. What the next few days will develop it is of course very difficult to foretell. However, one thing is certain, not a single member of the Alliance will return to work unless under an agreement suitable to the majority, and fully protecting them all in their right to organize and vote as they choose. And if it comes to the point, the strikers and their families will shake the dust of Slatersville from their feet and leave the deserted hovels of the Slater Mills Corporation behind as concrete evidence of the determination and steadfastness to principle that Socialist organization develops.

In connection with this Slatersville strike an immense amount of agitation has been carried on. In the mill centers in the vicinity of Slatersville the strike of the Socialist textile workers has been the constant topics of conversation.

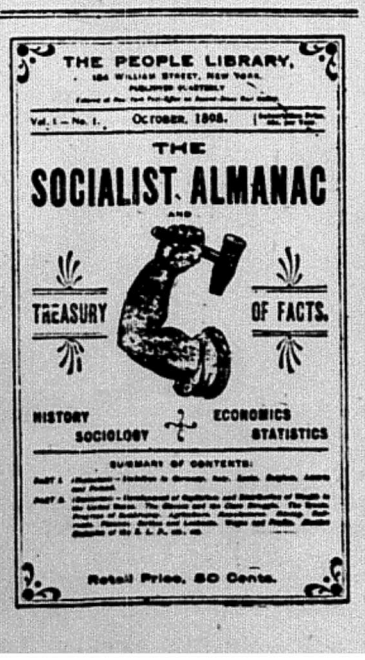
In Blackstone, a neighboring town just across the border in Massachusetts, a series of meetings in the interests of the strikers were held, and from these has developed a Textile Workers' Alliance of six members with an excellent prospect of securing a great many more.

So whether the Socialist comrades succeed or not in forcing the Slater Mills Corporation to make terms, it is quite certain that capitalists in Rhode Island will hesitate twice before they ever again tackle a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. And in addition to this wholesome respect gained by the Socialist movement at the hands of the enemy, the moral effect upon the workingmen of the State and vicinity is simply incalculable.

The Socialists of Slatersville therefore are not fighting for their own immediate situation, but rather carrying on a struggle that in any event will have potent effect in spreading the Socialist movement throughout the land.

C. KROLL.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.



PIGS AND TAXES.

[From the New York "Arbetaren," Swedish Organ of the S. L. P.]

According to the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" the working class pays the indirect taxes (tariff and consumption taxes).

Here a question comes: If now these taxes (the so-called indirect) be eliminated, so that the capitalist class would have to pay DIRECTLY for the sustenance of its government, would then the working class retain in its pockets the whole of the amount which, on account of the indirect assessments, it had to pay before (according to the "Volkszeitung," $100 per family) for its necessaries of life?

Only if that question can be answered in the affirmative the standpoint of the "Volkszeitung" can be correct.

But such is not the case. Everybody knows that if the boss were compelled to pay $100 more as direct taxes than he does now per year, he would also know how to squeeze the amount out of the workingman. As now the "Volkszeitung" gives in that the capitalist class pays the direct taxes, but denies that it pays the so-called indirect taxes—how can it get out of the tangle?

Will not the only way for a person who wants to reason, at least seemingly consistently, be to say, either:

"The workingman pays NO taxes"—or: "The workingman pays all the taxes, included the ones levied directly upon capital"?

Now the latter assertion would lead to an absurdity, for one would then have to deny that the capitalist, when he pockets a receipt on delivered duties of so or so many thousand dollars, has in reality PAID the amount.

Now this seemingly very much entangled question will get its simplest solution through an exact and correct use of the term PAY.

We have acquired the habit of being mixed up about the terms PAY and BEING FLEECED (robbed). The capitalist class squeezes out of the working class, according to reliable statistics, at least three quarters of the products of its labor, and if out of those three quarters the capitalist uses one-half to defray the expenses of the cost of its government, then it, without any doubt, has stolen the amount from the working class, but still it is THE CAPITALIST who PAYS those taxes.

The trouble is that when a phrase has rooted itself in the minds of the people, it wants to stick there, and logic and reason must draw the shortest straw. A phrase, and nothing but a phrase is the sentence that "the workingman is paying all the taxes."

I can drink beer out of a porcelain match-cup, but surely I would feel tempted to throw it at the head of the waiter who on my call for "a glass of beer" served me the requested fluid in such a cup. Either I would think that the man did not know the meaning of the term "glass," or I would think he was ridiculing me.

That is also exactly the way the workingmen ought to consider him who is trying to make them believe that they are PAYING more in taxes than they can earn with the drudging of the whole year.

Labor, being a commodity in the market of the world, does not pay taxes in capitalist society (how can a commodity PAY taxes?), but in the shop on working hours and in the price fixed upon its necessaries of life—these necessaries standing upon the tariff or not—there it is where capital squeezes out of the workingman three times as much as the commodity, his labor, is valued in the labor market.

This phrase, "labor pays all taxes" has, easily to be understood, come about as a sort of boast out of the consciousness of the fact that no wealth can be created without labor, and that consequently capital could not pay the taxes out of wealth earned by itself.

If I am a raiser of pigs and pay $100 in taxes, than surely I can point at the pigs and exclaim: "those are the ones that pay my taxes, for without them I would be a pauper"—but surely I would be a d——d big fool if I figured out that the tax levied upon the corn eaten by the swine amounted to $50 per year and declared: "those pigs are paying $50 as indirect taxes, and I myself pay $50 as direct taxes!"

Naturally enough the only correct thing to say would be that I paid the taxes, which are only part of the wealth that the pigs are representing to me.

Workingmen are no swine, but if they think they are paying all or any considerable part of the taxes, then they stand below pigs in intellect—for pigs have sense enough to leave it to their "boss" to bother about how the taxes shall be paid.

This question about who pays the taxes, the workingmen or the capitalists, derives its great importance from the circumstance that, during the coming fall, the Democratic party will no doubt put into working order the whole of its demagogic regiments to preach from every stump in the woodland of election the "LESSENING OF THE TAX BURDEN"—for the working class!!!

It will then be good for the workingman to know that it does not concern him a farthing if the taxes are high or low, direct or indirect, for it is not he who pays them.

Our battlecry is: DOWN WITH THE FLEECING SYSTEM!

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$138.57
O. E. Pierce, N. Y. City	2.00
Th. Hellberg, Somerville, Mass.	.50
Total	$141.07

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Previously acknowledged	$85.72
M. D. Fitzgerald, Lynn, Mass., on list 35	.50
X. X., Syracuse, N. Y., on list 55	.10
Section Rochester, N. Y., on list 56	1.25
B. O'Toole, N. Y., on list 10	.50
Section Allentown, Pa., on list 66	1.00
Total	$89.07

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,363.21
Collection at El Rito Cigar Factory, N. Y.	1.00
B. O'Toole, N. Y.	.50
Total	$2,364.74

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

Philanthropist Goddard.

To THE PEOPLE.—In your issue of the 21st I notice an article setting forth the "Patriotism and Philanthropy" of one Col. R. H. I. Goddard, one of New England's largest employers of labor. The writer of said article makes a mistake when he says that no settlement has been heard of with the relatives of the victims of the boiler explosion. Your correspondent is acquainted with the widow of one of the victims, and I know that a "settlement" has been made with her. The amount "settled" upon her is so "large" that it has made her speechless—she is sworn to secrecy regarding it. She is still working for the Lonsdale Co. (Goddard interests) of which the brave Colonel is a member, so you will readily see that if she took the "unappreciative" world into her confidence, something might happen. But the above case is one crumb from this company's large store of "Philanthropy" and "Benevolence."

Previous to the late war being declared, in the cause of "Humanity," this same concern, decided to "relieve" their overburdened employés of some of the "load" of wealth they were creating, and so took from 15 to 25 per cent. of it from their shoulders each week. When war was finally declared they offered those same overburdened wealth producers the average wages they had earned during the last two months, or since the cut down, to volunteer their services in "Humanities Cause," and I am proud to say that the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln turned out more salaried "Patriots" proportionally than any two other towns in New England.

But "Patriotism" and "Philanthropy" are all right, only that "little thereof goes a long way," such as we have had during the late war. The Cumberland and Lincoln "Patriots" had not been gone to the war very long when those of the wage slaves who stayed at home, began to be "relieved" of still more of their "load" in the shape of numerous collections for the relief of the sick soldiers of the First Rhode Island volunteers (notwithstanding the claim of the noble Colonel that the moneyed people were doing all this for the "Patriots") also for flags and flagpoles to be placed on the mills. It did not take the workers long to tire of this kind of "Patriotism," and murmurs, not loud but deep, were heard on all sides. The company "got wind" of these murmurs "of and from the deep," and pretty soon we noticed one of the capitalist dailies of Providence, strongly advocating the mustering out of those "war-scarred veterans," who, when they finally did come home, looked pretty much as if they had just stepped out of the hands of the "embalmer."

The day of those R. I. "Patriots" went away to the war, the whole of the mills and workshops of the State closed down to give the operatives a chance to see their fellow slaves off and bid them God speed. The mustering out of the First R. I. regiment took place April 1, or at least they arrived in Providence on that date. It was on a Saturday, and on the following Monday, April 3, a new wage schedule was to go into effect in most New England cotton mills, the Goddards amongst them. Our "Philanthropic" friends, the Goddards, realizing that if they closed their mills on Saturday to give their wage slaves a chance to welcome home their brothers in bondage, there would be but little turned off the looms (for Saturday is "booking-up" day) and knowing they would have to pay the weavers more for cloth left over to the next week (according to the new schedule), they ran their mills so as not to "overburden" their employs with "riches" the next week.

Each town all over the State tendered a formal reception to its fellow townsmen "who were away to the war." The towns of Cumberland and Lincoln gave a joint one, at which all the politicians and preachers within a radius of ten miles were present to fawn at the feet of and eulogize the "Great Philanthropists" (the Goddards) "who made it possible for so many of their slaves to show their "Patriotism", and devotion to the cause of "Humanity."

This same Colonel and his company are just now "relieving" the mule spinners of the necessity of earning their own living, by introducing the spinning frame and child labor. The weavers are also "getting it in the neck" to the tune of the Northrop loom, and some of those who are "relieved" of the burden of work, "fought" and "bled" in "humanity's cause" and were made much of on their home coming a couple of months ago. This much for our Goddards.

DOMINIC E. BUGGAN,
Section Cumberland.

Lonsdale, R. I., June 30.

On the Situation in New Haven, Ct.

To THE PEOPLE.—As comrades are wondering how it came about that old New Haven Section voted against the Party policy and tactics, I feel the need of giving some explanation, especially since the "Volkszeitung" does everything to befool its readers as to the spirit of the comrades in this as well as other States and towns.

Section New Haven is one of the oldest Sections in the Party. In 1896, we had an American, with 36 members, and a German Section, with 40 members. Towards the end of 1897 we had a German Section of some 20 members and no American Section. It was noticed that a good many Party members had joined certain singing societies and in the course of time were lost to the Party. To avoid this we got a hall of our own and organized a singing society ourselves. This was an entire failure. A second attempt was made and was successful. That singing society called "Arbeiter Maenner Chor" is at present the best Socialist singing society in the State and we were quite proud of it. We also succeeded in gaining many new members for the Party. The American Branch has to-day 40 good standing members. Many new subscribers were gotten for the Party organs and our singing society and Section seemed to be strong.

And yet, strange though it seemed, we could not get much of an audience to attend our Section and Branch meetings, and many of those admitted as members into the Section never showed up a second time. But while we were wondering at the queerness of this, time went on. We had at any rate enough of Socialism talked about to turn every stone in the County.

Our good spirit had never left us. When the Debsomania was raging, a good number of our German comrades had to be "put on the sick list," also two members of the American Branch (the latter two would not read THE PEOPLE) a number of those on the sick list did not recover.

When THE PEOPLE was forced to take a decided stand against the false teachings of the "Volkszeitung," the State Committee passed a resolution disapproving of the writing of the "Volkszeitung." This was done, first because we had seen the foul work of this "N. Y. Volkszeitung" and, second, we correctly expected that Sections and State Committees as well as conventions would do as we did.

The mean treatment which we received from the "Volkszeitung" showed us that we hit them quite hard and that a repetition of 1889 was impossible.

The resolution of the State Committee was presented to the Section for endorsement but was voted down instead with 29 against 9 votes.

We were beaten there, but we took up the fight again.

At the following meeting of the American Branch, June 24, the work and action of the convention was approved by a vote of 18 against 6, and in the same way were the questions as to the Party's ownership of the Party organs supported. A committee of three were appointed to look up a suitable hall where comrades and friends can meet for free discussion.

Another committee was appointed to push the organization of the S. T. & L. A.

At the following meeting of the American Branch, much to the astonishment to those who caused our defeat, the delegates to the State Convention, by a vote of 11 to 3 were instructed to vote for the resolution of the State Committee, and one delegate not in sympathy with this was forced to resign. At the State Convention the action of the State Committee was endorsed, and a much severer resolution adopted against the "Volkszeitung."

Let it be understood that New Haven's American Branch is bound to make up for its local defeat, and avert any such repetition. We are wide-awake now.

F. SERRER.

New Haven, Conn. June 27.

[A passage in the above correspondence will need to be explained to most of our readers, who, as a matter of course, are not able to follow the doublings and windings of the "Volkszeitung" in its recent career of falsification of Party news. When our correspondent speaks of the "mean treatment we received from the 'Volkszeitung'," he refers to the following facts: The local resolution of Section New Haven, against the State Committee and in favor of the "Volkszeitung," above shown to have been merely accidental and insignificant, was published in the "Volkszeitung" on the front page in big type and under the childishly impudent and flaming headline: "Completely Disavowed." When, shortly thereafter, the Connecticut State Convention met, and adopted resolutions, not only endorsing the act of the State Committee but soundly rapping the "Volkszeitung" over the head, the "Volkszeitung" suppressed the fact for quite a while, and finally had an item, hidden away in a corner in the smallest type that it uses, simply saying that resolutions had been adopted against it, but suppressing the Convention's resolution itself. This is what the comrade refers to.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Down Comes Fakir Compers!

To THE PEOPLE.—There are times in our life that our sympathy is so intermingled with abhorrence that we are unable to tell which one supercedes the other. This was the dilemma I got into the other night when I went to hear Gompers speak. Some seven years since this identical Gompers spoke in this identical town. Then he was met by an immense concourse of people accompanied with an immense brass band. Only seven short years have passed, but what a fall of the mighty!

This time he had neither audience nor brass band to greet him; that is, there were such a few who came to meet him, that in the opinion of the local fakirs it was not considered an audience and they, in their fallen feathers, would not consent for Gompers to speak. There in front of the dark and empty hall, that met him seven years ago with overflowing numbers and enthusiasm, stood poor wilted and jilted Gompers surrounded with only a half-dozen sympathizers. The local fakirs tried to make it appear that it was a mere accident arising from some mishap in not advertising the meeting. But the meeting had been thoroughly advertised by flooding the city with handbills. From the fact that this town is a large manufacturing point, consisting mostly of wage workers, this incident carries with it an important omen.

C. R. DAVIS.

East St. Louis, Ill., June 29.

Bankrupt Ingalls.

To THE PEOPLE.—From time to time men prominent in social and political affairs give utterance to statements that are intended to demonstrate the superiority of themselves and their class; but which, when analyzed, reveal nothing but their own inferiority instead. A case in point, at present, is J. J. Ingalls, Ex-United States Senator from Kansas. He has stated that "Socialism is the doctrine of those who have failed." If we examine a list of the names of the writers responsible for the doctrine of Socialism, what do we find: a list of names of those who have failed? No; on the contrary, we find a list of names of those who have succeeded so well that even the enemies of Socialism have acknowledged their great genius. Take, for instance, the name of the master mind of Socialism, Karl Marx; wherein is he surpassed by any eminent bourgeois—J. J. Ingalls, for example? Was it in philosophy, economics, history or statesmanship? Surely the man whose prophetic vision led him to discover the inevitable trend of economic evolution, and to anticipate it by a world-wide social movement, that will forever make him famous, is selling his talents at so much per column, prior to plunging into perpetual oblivion, is a howling success. And so we may continue down the whole list. Every phase of science, art, literature, poetry, and the humbler walks of life, are represented there by men successful in them. The fact is the failures are those who think they have succeeded—the capitalists—who, by expropriating the masses are rendering necessary the means by which they themselves will eventually be expropriated too.

J. E.

Brooklyn, June 30.

Bernhard's Question Answered.

To THE PEOPLE.—In reply to inquiry of THE PEOPLE "Who Can Give Information?" would say, that $40 were given to Organizer Abelson of Section Greater New York. At the same time would remark to Mr. Bernhard and his friends that the struggle for emancipation of the proletariat requires men who can and do act according to their conviction; there is not a worse sight than a moral coward, a bad man is better than no man at all.

H. EHRENPREIS.

New York, July 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

TO OUR READERS.—Two typographical errors crept into the last issue that render the passages unintelligible.

The first occurs in W. S. Dalton's correspondence. He is made to say: "Swing your axe as you always have in the past and you will WARN the enmity of the crooks and the love of those who cry, Live the Socialist Republic."—It should be: "Swing your axe as you always have in the past and you will EARN the enmity of the crooks," etc.

The second occurs in the Letter Box answer to W. J. S., New York. It says there: "The Party now has the beast in hand,—and no doubt will TELL it."—It should be: "The Party now has the beast in hand,—and no doubt will BELL it."

E. C. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—1. Supply of and demand for Labor in the Labor Market has upon the merchandise Labor the identical effect that supply and demand has upon the merchandise pork, or any other merchandise: The lower the supply and the higher the demand, the higher rises the price; the higher the supply and the lower the demand, the lower sinks the price. The price of the merchandise Labor is called wages. Machinery and concentration of capital, by displacing Labor, increase the supply of and reduce the demand for Labor, hence lower the price of Labor, i. e., wages. In view of this fact there remains but one of two alternatives to pursue: either smash the improving machine, and go back in civilization, which is impossible, or abolish the merchandise feature of Labor by the collective ownership of the means of production, etc., which means the promotion of civilization;—and that is Socialism.

2. Millerand, now in the French Cabinet is considered a bona fide Socialist. The theory on which he accepted a seat is that just now the Republic is in danger, and the Cabinet consists of the groups that are agreed upon defending the Republic against the monarchists.

3. Read THE PEOPLE the International Movement is given there.

G. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—You err greatly if you imagine that the lies which Mr. Debs utters "in private conversation" against the S. L. P. and its officers could be best hunted down by "publishing and refuting them." Were we to follow such tactics, the enemy would then have the Party's press at its disposal; they could lie faster than THE PEOPLE could appear. No. Lies, especially such, wear out their legs very quickly, moreover they can affect only the most unthinking;—and it is not of such that the Party must recruit its forces.

"S.", MERIDEN, CONN.—When you meet that kind of a "German Socialist" you meet a caricature both of the German and the Socialist—a degenerate of both. To reason with such a man is impossible; to argue Marx and Engels with him and show him that the Party's position is strict Marxism and his position is hostile to that, is a pure waste of time: such fellows are mentally incapable of drawing conclusions. But there is this that you can do; just quote and write down to such a man, in his own native German, the following passage from Engels:

"Steuern! Dinge, die die Bourgeoisie sehr, die Arbeiter aber nur sehr wenig interessiren; was der Arbeiter an Steuern zahlt, geht auf die Dauer in die Produktionskosten der Arbeitskraft mit ein, muss also vom Kapitalisten mit vergütet werden."—(Taxes! To the bourgeoisie, a matter of great, to the working class, a matter of very little concern: that which the workingman pays in taxes goes, in the long run, into the cost of production of labor-power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist.)

Quote this to him: it demands no power of synthesis on his part, and can't be dodged. We know quite a few such "German Socialists" in town who are breaking their teeth over this pile. Try the experiment on your man.

G. G., BOSTON, MASS.—Neither direct through the mail, nor through the National Executive Committee of the Party has any resolutions from Section Adams, Mass., reached this office. True, there was one in the "Volkszeitung"; but the "Volkszeitung," the elements it has gathered to its defence in its forelorn fight against the Party, have proven themselves such adepts at falsification that we can not take any such thing from its columns as genuine. Let the resolutions come through trustworthy channels and they shall certainly be published. As said last week, important at all times, it never was more important than now that the Party should know exactly where each of its units (Sections) stands.

J. K., NEW YORK.—Your complaint indicates that you belong to that class of Jews that Marx (himself a Jew) had in mind when he spoke about "the Jews who seek emancipation, not as human beings, but as Jews." You will have to get over this morbid state of mind. The Social Revolution cares nothing whatever about you AS A JEW—no more than it cares about "Hard-shell Baptists," "Howling Methodists," etc., etc., as such. The Movement concerns itself only with HUMAN BEINGS.

C. W. B., HEMMING, MINN.—The application of your advice that the "'Volkszeitung' be let go to H——" is rather too sweeping. Out there, its ignorance and its bourgeois poison may not harm; here it does and has done untold harm. It must be thoroughly exposed and nailed. The parallel with Donelly, etc., does not quite hold. With them it was a mutual clapper-claw for the jobs; here it is a conflict of a certain historic significance. This fight implies much more than may appear on the surface. If you read THE PEOPLE carefully you will agree that in the heat of this conflict is being forged, as in a furnace, and out of it will come the well-tempered sword that the revolutionary Proletariat of America will need for its emancipation: a thoroughly disciplined Political Party that will tolerate no humbug or humbugs, and that, having too serious a work to perform, has no time for the lager beer saloon amenities of controversy for controversy's sake.

G. M., PASCOAG, R. I.—That 4th resolution means that all land grants, made under condition that certain things shall be done before the expiration of a certain time, shall be revoked if the conditions were not filled. The land grants to the Pacific railroads would, among others, be all revoked under this clause. But the clause is a purely temporary demand.

W. G., SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—Right you are that your letter will have not the slightest effect in this office. How else could it be, seeing you give neither us nor the "Class Struggle" of San Francisco the slightest inkling of what particular corn of yours has been stepped on by THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle"? How could we reform?

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.

(Store open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Saturdays, to 9 p. m.)

Marx and Engels:	
The Communist Manifesto	$0.10
Karl Marx:	
Value, Price and Profit	.35
Wage Labor and Capital	.05
A Discourse on Free Trade	.25
Frederick Engels:	
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science	.05
H. M. Hyndman:	
Economics of Socialism	1.20
Marx's Theory of Value	.05
Socialism and Slavery	.05
George Plechanoff:	
Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.40
Edward Aveling:	
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx	.10
Wm. S. McClure:	
Socialism	.10
James Connolly:	
Erin's Hope	.05
Daniel De Leon:	
Reform or Revolution	.05
What Means this Strike?	.05
Lucien Sanial:	
The Socialist Almanac	.50
Territorial Expansion	.05
The New Trusts, etc.	.05
A. M. Simons:	
Packingtown	.05
May Wood Simons:	
Woman and the Social Question	.05
T. Beresford:	
Facts, a Pocketbook of Statistics	.15
Scientific Socialism	.10
Chas. H. Vail:	
Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.75
Industrial Evolution	.05
John Hobson:	
Evolution of Modern Capitalism	1.25
H. D. Lloyd:	
Wealth against Commonwealth	1.00
David A. Wells:	
Recent Economic Changes	2.00
J. R. Widdup:	
What Political Economy Teaches	.10
Enrico Ferri:	
Criminal Sociology	1.50
Havelock Ellis:	
The Criminal	1.25
Prof. John B. Haycraft:	
Darwinism and Race Progress	1.00
Otis T. Mason:	
Origins of Inventions	1.25
David G. Ritchie:	
Darwinism and Politics	.15
Principles of State Interference	1.00
J. M. Guyau:	
Education and Heredity	1.25

We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard book "History of the Paris Commune," regular price $1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.

Section Philadelphia.

County Convention

will be held in the

Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts.,

on SUNDAY, JULY 9, at 2.30 P. M.

The regular business meeting of the Section will be held at 8 o'clock P. M.

As important business will be transacted, all members are requested to attend.

—Ask for—

Made by S. T. & L. A. Workmen.

EGKSTEIN BROS. AND HAMMER
ARM
5¢-CIGAR 5¢

72 Avenue B, N. Y.

If your dealer can't supply you send $1.00 for box of 25 Samples. Special rates to dealers. 433

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,

cor. New Chambers and William Sts.

works with Type Setting Machines

German and English.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,

Attorney at Law,

220 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

SUPPRESSED, OF COURSE.

The below article was refused publication by the Editor of the Boston, Mass., "Christian Science Sentinel" on the ground, that they have "never published any thing along this line, and do not intend to begin now." At the same time this alleged religious paper prints pages of the doings of McKinley and the "glorious" Republican administration, Philippine "victories," etc., etc.

Duluth, Minn., April 28, 1899.

Editor "Christian Science Sentinel."

Having been told by several Boston Christian Scientists that your organization is "honey-combed with Socialism" in fact that your "principles are identical with the doctrines of Socialism," I take this liberty of addressing a few words to you, with the assurance of my C. S. friends that it will be published in your organ, WORD FOR WORD, and with your answer annexed.

To here explain in detail the effects of evolution in industrial, social and political life, would take too long, therefore a few cardinal premises of Socialism will suffice to form conclusions.

1. The Revolution, brought about in society by the development of the competitive profit system has rent society asunder; transformed it from a crude and simple people all of whom HAD to labor, that the common necessities of life were obtainable—to a form of society where now exist three distinct classes, whose interests are conflicting in the extreme—diametrically opposed to each other, namely: the Capitalist Class, Middle Class, and Working Class.

2. Scientific Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and operation thereof co-operatively by all the people who are physically and mentally able to perform their share of social labor, for the benefit of all the people, and not for profits and for sale, as is now the case.

3. By means of production and distribution we mean land, mines, mills, railroads, ships, canals, street railways, gas, telegraph, factories, machinery, etc., (in other words, Capital) which we MUST use that we may produce the necessities of life.

4. The CAPITALIST CLASS now has control of this CAPITAL, and is therefore master of the situation. It also controls the POLITICAL MACHINERY through which its interests are well guarded.

5. The MIDDLE CLASS is also a capitalistic class. It owns CAPITAL too, but which is of such small and less powerful nature as to make successful competition with its better equipped brother IMPOSSIBLE. The aim of this class is also PROFITS and the conquest of the PUBLIC POWERS, to protect its special interests.

6. The WORKING CLASS is that class that embraces two-thirds of our population who have NOTHING but their commodity LABOR-POWER (mental and physical) to sell daily in order to live for whatever price it will bring in the labor market. It produces all new value, but through the capitalist wage system it is compelled to divide the product of its labor, with the capitalist class, the capitalist appropriating an average of two-thirds as "profits," while allowing the worker to keep one-third as "wages," just sufficient to produce and reproduce LABOR POWER. He is a WAGE SLAVE. Labor-saving machines ever increase the army of "out-of-works," thus intensifying the competition between employed and unemployed for "jobs," with the natural result that "wages" go tumbling down, down, down until it seems labor-power is the cheapest thing in the world's market, compared with its intrinsic value, or when used in social production.

7. On election day the workers outnumber the capitalists ten to one, yet the capitalist politicians cleverly manipulate this political power, in the interest of the Rep-Dem and "Reform" parties, i. e., for the CAPITALIST CLASS, with its Army, Navy, Militia, Congress, Senate, Courts, Police, Deputies, etc., etc., which it requires in its progress of grinding profits from the working class.

The WORKING CLASS, when it conquers the political machinery has all the world to gain, and nothing to lose. From these facts as guidance no sane man or woman will deny that if the workers desire emancipation from wage slavery, they must do it themselves. The capitalist, who lives like the parasite, on the product of anothers' labor, will surely cling to the means of this robbery to the bitter end. He who would be free must himself strike the blow," and that at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party, itself a body of workingmen and women, who fully realize their class interest and the class struggle, and of which I am a member, recognizes the foregoing facts, and led by the hand of Science and Truth, it will lead the way to victory and the Socialist Commonwealth, in which ALL who labor will receive the full value in return, having to divide with no parasite as to-day.

It will capture town, city, county, State and nation for SOCIALISM, for the WORKING CLASS. It is a well organized, compact and disciplined political organization, knowing what it wants, and how to get it. Its tactics and methods make it practically invulnerable. No amount of capitalist brutality, arresting our street speakers, disturbing our hall meetings, etc., etc., will have any effect on this clear-cut determined army of LIBERTY. IT DEMANDS THE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION—THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, WHICH IT HAS ROBBED THE WORKING CLASS OF THROUGH THE INFERNAL WAGE SYSTEM!

Hence if you are SOCIALISTS, if you are in accord with this uncompromising clear-cut programme, your answer will be for SOCIALISM, for the WORKING CLASS:—Yes! On the other hand, if you believe in the capitalist profit system, which can only continue to breed crime, misery, poverty, suicides, disease, robbery, murders, insanity, ignorance, tramps, prostitution, etc., which MUST spring from a system, crazy as it is anarchical, where thousands upon thousands go down in that awful whirlpool—life's struggle for an existence, while those few who "succeed" are worshipped as examplified "American Push," "energy," "honest efforts," "Yankee get there," etc. Then your answer will be emphatically against Socialism! Which shall it be? Yours for the glad dawn of Peace and Happiness for All—Socialism!

LOUIS DWORCHAK.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of July 1, P. Murphy in the chair. Financial report for week ending June 24 showed: receipts, $133.70; expenditures, $108.22. For week ending July1: receipts $88.10; expenditures, $62.45.

The Board of Directors of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" sent letter of notification to the effect that the Publishing Association had decided to cancel with the S. L. P. and had left it to the Board to arrange the details; that the Board had since decided that the contracts shall terminate on July 15, and that they desire to meet a committee of the N. E. C. on July 5 to make arrangements. Resolved, to inform the Board that, since the N. E. C. has submitted this matter to the general vote of the Party, we cannot be influenced and decline to be influenced by any action of the Publishing Association or its Board of Directors in regard to the time when these contracts shall terminate, but that we elect a committee to confer with a committee of the Board and go over the details of the questions involved.

Sections New York and Yonkers gave notice of appeal to the general vote in the matter of Kahn and Bennetts respectively. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reported expulsion of M. Kopolansky for treacherous action at the polls; also that the Section voted 25 in favor and none against the proposition to sever connections with the "Volkszeitung." On same question, Section Malden, Mass., reported 6 votes in favor, none against. Organizers Hickey and Keinard reported about their work in Colorado and New Hampshire respectively. Section Los Angeles, Cal., sent word that it had endorsed the resolution of Section Pittsburg, Pa., relative to removal of H. Stahl. The semi-annual report of the Treasurer was received and Section New York is to audit same.

New Sections were formed in: Diamond, Ind.; Holland, Mich.; Sing Sing, N. Y.; Lampoc and Salinas, Cal.; Keene, N. H.; Weir City and West Mineral, Kans.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

Sections' Resolutions on Dissensions Raised by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the Subject of the Party's Principles and Tactics.

SECTION DENVER, COLO.

The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote on June 18 by meeting of Section Denver, and the Organizer was instructed to send a copy to THE PEOPLE for publication:

In view of the fact that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," through its Editor, and backed by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, has seen fit to publish unscientific views in regard to the question of taxation in conflict with the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party, and to attack the policy and tactics of the Party as adopted by the Party in convention in regard to the S. T. & L. A. and trades unionism in general; and

In consideration of the fact that in the controversy which arose between the "Volkszeitung," on the one side, and THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" on the other, the said "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has suppressed portions of official reports, notwithstanding its character of a Party organ, and has utterly failed to reply to the criticisms of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" on its attitude toward the S. T. & L. A.; and

WHEREAS, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" are supported in their position by resolution of the Party in convention assembled, by the N. E. C., and by an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in the ranks of the Party; and,

WHEREAS, The said S. C. P. A. has surreptitiously used the mailing list of THE PEOPLE in order to more effectually spread its middle class, tax reform and pure and simple trades unionism wish-wash before the membership of the party, and has also surreptitiously issued what purported to be a supplement of the "Vorwaerts" with the sole ends in view—namely, to create dissension in the ranks of the Party and make it an easy prey for the middle class reform fakirs; and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of said S. C. P. A. in replying to communications from the N. E. C., wherein said association is asked to explain the incidents of the mailing list and supplement, admit the treachery of having ordered same and brazenly declare that they had a LEGAL right to do so, and boldly claim the Party papers as the property of the Association, utterly ignoring the fact that the Association was founded by and built up by the Party, without which it could never have existed; and,

WHEREAS, This conduct by a creature of the Party, if allowed to remain unrebuked, can not fail of having a demoralizing effect on the membership, thereby greatly lessening the fast growing confidence of the toilers in the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A.; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section Denver unqualifiedly condemns the course of the "Volkszeitung" and the S. C. P. A. in the matters afore mentioned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the attitude of THE PEOPLE, the "Vorwaerts" and the N. E. C.; and finally

RESOLVED, That we approve of any action that may be found necessary to keep the Party in the path of straight, class-conscious Socialism to the end that our cause may prosper and the enemy be confounded.

By order of the Section:

ALFRED H. LAMPE,
Organizer.

* * *

SECTION NEW ROCHELLE.

WHEREAS, Editors of the Party organs of the Socialist Labor Party have repeatedly attacked unions and associations, more or less identified with the Socialist Movement, the National Executive Committee aiding the same, and, while thus being a party to the preferment of charges, the National Executive Committee has at the same time constituted itself a tribunal sitting in judgment upon what the so accused may or may not say in their own behalf; and under some pretext or other has prevented that the accused could be heard in their own defense, and

WHEREAS, the National Executive Committee has now called for a general vote upon the question of demanding from the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association the surrender of the mailing list and other property of THE PEOPLE by virtue of an agreement made with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, an agreement which already secures to the Socialist Labor Party or its National Executive Committee all the advantages of ownership (such as exclusive control over part of space, control over the Editor and the net profits to be realized) without incurring any risk of loss which an absolute ownership necessarily entails; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that in consideration of these and the questions of the ownership of THE PEOPLE was conveniently not referred to in the said agreement; and

WHEREAS, If the questions submitted to a general vote should be carried in the affirmative, and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association should accept the view of the National Executive Committee to the effect that, after all, the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has only been "a mechanical and clerical agency of the Party for the publication of Party papers," then the equities of the case demand that the Socialist Labor Party repay to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association the undischarged deficit on account of the publication of THE PEOPLE, a deficit, which, according to the statement of the National Executive Committee amounted to no less than three thousand and five hunred dollars for the first two years; and

WHEREAS, The "Vorwaerts" has had an existence as the weekly edition of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" long before the German Party organ "Der Sozialist" was discontinued by the Party and its editorial control and official matter under an agreement similar to that in the case of THE PEOPLE) transferred to the weekly edition of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung," and

WHEREAS, As regards the "Vorwaerts," an affirmative vote on the question of the Party organs would only mean the termination of the contract with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, the Party then being compelled to start another official organ in the German language, all of which must result in great expense and a serious curtailment of the Party funds available for agitation purposes, with no tangible prospective benefits accruing to the Party from such changes, except that, if the Soc. Co-op. Publishing Association should again be attacked by the Editors of the Party organs or the National Executive Committee that then the Soc. Co-op. Publishing Association would be without the means to have its defence brought before the Party membership; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, members of Section New Rochelle, N. Y., S. L. P., in meeting assembled, have viewed with sorrow the attitude of the National Executive Committee in suppressing the defence of those whom it accuses, and that we protest against such action as being of no benefit to the movement and as unnecessarily furnishing our opponents with the weapon of ridicule to be used against the Party;

RESOLVED, That the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, in using the only means of information at its disposal for purposes of defence, has acted in the interests of those Party members who prefer to hear both sides to the controversy;

RESOLVED, That we ask the membership of the Party to well consider at what cost an affirmative vote in regard to the Party organs may be carried out; and be it further

RESOLVED, To have these resolutions forwarded to the National Executive Committee with a request to have the same published in THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts."

In favor of these resolutions, 10 members in good standing.

Opposed, none.

H. W. WESSLING,
Organizer.
LOUIS UFFNER,
Witness.

Massachusetts.

GREATER BOSTON BRANCH, S. L. P., AUXILIARY.—The Executive Committee calls a meeting of the Branch at 6 p. m., Sunday, July 16, at 724 Washington street, Boston. All members and others interested in assisting the project of defraying an Organizer's expenses are urgently requested to attend.

WM. J. CORCORAN, Jr., Secretary.

LAWRENCE.—A joint convention of the Branches of Section Lawrence, S. L. P., is called for Sunday, July 9, at 2 p. m., in Central Hall on Monmouth street. The members are notified to attend as matters of importance are to be acted upon.

JOHN HOWARD, Secretary,
City Central Committee.

LOWELL.—Subscribers and readers of THE PEOPLE wishing to form a Section of the S. L. P. are hereby notified that National Organizer B. F. Keinard will be at Lowell on July 13, 14, 15 and 16. All willing to aid in the work are requested to confer with Robert A. Owen, 244 W. Manchester street.

JOHN J. DUFFY,
Section Lawrence, Mass.

KARL MARX CLUB.—The third annual reunion of the Karl Marx Classes of Worcester, Boston and vicinity will be held at South Framingham, on the last Sunday in July (30th). The programme and details will be announced next week. All comrades and friends are cordially invited to attend.

MARTHA MORE AVERY,
Director of Boston Class.

Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS SECTION, S. L. P., will have a grand steamboat excursion Sunday, July 16, down the Mississippi River to Hastings and up the St. Croix River. All comrades with their friends and readers of THE PEOPLE are cordially invited. Tickets only 50 cents, and children under 10 years are free, including dancing on the barge. Refreshments are served on steamer. Steamer will leave Minnehaha Falls at 9 a. m., and St. Paul at 10 a. m., and return to St. Paul 9 p. m. The proceeds will be devoted to agitation for the fall election.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY.—At the regular meeting of the Hudson County Committee 10 applicants were admitted to membership. One member was expelled for refusing to appear before Grievance Committee. It was resolved to expel any member not appearing before Grievance Committee after having received three notices to do so. Also to ignore charges of a trivial or personal nature as incompatible with common sense and harmony. The Organizer reported that 26 outdoor meetings had been held in the county in June with the usual symptoms of the times, attentive audiences, eager demand for our literature, and new subscribers for the Party papers. Further, that a new Branch was organized in the 10th Ward, another about to be organized in East Newark and immediate steps to be taken to organize in Bayonne and later Harrison. State Organizer Cohen, with Comrade Schulberg of Pittsburg as speaker, succeeded in organizing two Alliances of the S. T. & L. A., one at West Hoboken "The Arm and Hammer Mixed Alliance"; the other at Weehawken, "The Coal Dock Workers' Alliance." On Alliance of the Standard Oilman at Bayonne is not an impossibility. The Branches are requested to hand the speaker 15 cents at each open air meeting, and to provide literature which will be supplied by the Organizer and his assistants. Comrades, paste the following in a conspicuous place and be sure to appear in full force to help the speakers, to buttonhole the public and thus to swell our ranks. Open air meetings for July and part of August:

July 6—Guttenberg, Bergenline and Hudson ave.

July 7—Hoboken, Park ave. and 6th st.

July 8—Harrison.

July 10—West Hoboken, Central ave. and DeMott st.

July 11—New Durham, near rubber works.

July 12—Union Hill, Bergenline ave. and Main st.

July 13—West New York, Bergenline and Pierce aves.

July 14—Hoboken, Washington and 5th sts.

July 15—Bayonne, Avenue D and 21st st.

July 17.—Jersey City, Washington and Sussex st.; July 18, Ocean and Seaview aves.; July 19, Central ave. and Lincoln st.; July 20, Cole and 3d sts.; July 21, West End ave and Marion pl.; July 22, Franklin st. and Palisade ave.; July 24, Fore pl.; July 25, Newark and Jersey aves.; July 26, Newark and Monmouth aves.; July 27, Central and Beacon aves.

July 28—Hoboken, Willow ave and 8th st.; July 29, Jefferson and 1st sts.

July 31—Jersey City, Newark ave. and Boulevard; August 1, Grove and 13th sts.

August 2—Hoboken, Garden and 3d sts.

August 3—Weehawken Heights, Palisade ave. and Dodd st.

August 4—Jersey City, South st. and Central aves.; Aug. 5, Jefferson and Oakland aves.

SOCIALISTS OF WEST HUDSON, ATTENTION!—Self-conscious proletarians who are desirous of affiliating with the "West Hudson Branch, S. L. P.", to be formed for the purpose of pushing the work in this Section, nominating tickets, etc., are respectfully invited to call on or write to Comrade Philip L. Goetz, 327 John street, East Newark, at any time before July 22, on which date the Branch will be organized by the Organizer of the county, at Ball's Hall, Central and Grant avenues.

THE COMMITTEE.

S. T. & L. A. IN ELIZABETH.—At a mass meeting arranged by Section S. L. P. Elizabeth on Friday, June 23, Comrade S. Schulberg spoke on old and new Trade Unionism, his remarks were cheered with great applause. After a short address of the State Organizer Cohen, a Mixed Alliance with 14 charter members was organized, and application for a charter was made.

Rhode Island.

The regular annual State Convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held Sunday, July 9, 1899, at 3 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1055 Westminster street, Olneyville square, Providence. Order of business: Reports of officers; selection of seat of State Committee; act relating to political parties (new caucus act so-called); and general Party business. Out of town comrades are urged to be present at this convention.

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE,
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

Slatersville Strike Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,026.40
Daily People Conference, at mass meeting Teutonia Ass'bly Rooms	11.86
Washington State Committee	1.00
Sect. Seattle, Wash.	4.00
Sect. Lincoln, Ne.	3.85
Sect. Paterson, N. J., collection per M. Maguire	3.00
Sect. London, Ont., collection	1.45
Sect. Stamford, Conn., collection	1.80
Sect. Detroit, Mich., Branch 1	5.00
Sect. Taunton, Mass., collection	2.60
Sect. Lawrence, Mass., collection, ($3 per State Committee)	8.50
Sect. Wakefield, Mass., collection	3.75
Sect. Chelsea, Mass., collection	2.00
Sect. Springfield, Mass., collection	5.00
Sect. Holyoke, Mass., collection	10.00
Sect. New Bedford, Mass., Br. 2	2.20
Ditto, City Com., collection	1.07
Sect. Peabody, Mass.	1.25
Sect. Fall River, Mass., No 3	4.98
Sect. Albany, N. Y.	5.00
Sect. Buffalo, N. Y., on list	5.00
Sect. New York, Bohemian Br. 8, 25th A. D.	4.06
Sect. Los Angeles, Cal.	6.25
Sect. Riverside, Cal.	2.75
Sect. Bernardino, Cal.	6.50
Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, S. T. & L. A., London Ont.	1.85
Minneapolis, Minn., Machinists Union, S. T. & L. A.	6.50
Minneapolis, Minn., L. A. 3, S. T. & L. A.	10.00
New Bedford, Mass., L. A. 10, S. T. & L. A.	5.00
New Bedford, Mass., D. A. 3, S. T. & L. A.	5.00
Yonkers, N. Y., L. A. 42, S. T. & L. A.	8.00
Arbeiter Liedertafel, Hartford, Ct.	5.00
Clipsorters' Union, Rochester, N. Y.	3.00
Ashton, R. I., Prog. Weavers Union	5.00
A. Comrade, Canton, O.	.25
W. Jost, Stamford, Conn.	.10
C. Coleman, ditto	.10
O. Jacob, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
O. Rheinhardt, Central Falls, R. I.	.50
A Central Falls, R. I. Socialist	.50
COLLECTED BY:	
J. R., Fall River, Mass., list 23	2.50
Employés Weidmann's Brewery, New Haven, Conn.	1.50
S. Schoenfeld, N. Y.	.75
O. Linetzky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.75
E. Grebs, Oakland, Cal.	2.25
A. Hepburn from Brandon, Man., Halifax, N. S., Toronto, Ont.	1.75
H. Keiser, Woonsocket, R. I.	2.35
T. F. Reilly, ditto	8.10
Ditto	6.10
A. Boudreau, Pawtucket, R. I.	3.00
N. White, ditto	1.00
F. E. Burton, Providence, R. I.	.50
M. Clabby, ditto	4.00
M. J. Kelly, ditto	1.25
J. Gannon, ditto	3.00
T. Manion, ditto	1.30
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto	1.58
H. Doll, ditto	6.30
G. Martin, Pascoag, R. I.	7.10
O. Rheinhardt, Central Falls, R. I., on excursion	1.50
Excelsior Literary Society, 184 Delancey st., N. Y.	5.00
32d and 33d A. D.'s, N. Y., collection on list, 2d payment	2.45
Ditto, donation	3.00
Brownstone, N. Y.	.10
Kanter, N. Y.	.25
E. Brown, N. Y.	.10
Saltser, N. Y.	.25
P. Freedman, N. Y.	.10
Sect. Barre, Vt., No. 2, per G. Cristofaro	3.50
P. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Total	$1,236.40

T. CURRAN, Treasurer,
64 Hanover St., Providence, R. I.

BROOKLYN
LABOR LYCEUM,
949-955 Willoughby Av.
(Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.)
Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings
Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics.
Workmen Patronize Your Own Home

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment ofchildren of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 353

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 38

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street. —District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m. —District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: AUG. WALDINGER. 273

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1025, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D.'s, 547 E. 157th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 165 local branches with more than 19,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.0 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1873. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.
Manchester, N. H.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lusers, Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill. 220
Cleveland, Ohio
For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

Carl Klingelhoeffer,
Graduate of the University of Berlin,
ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1850
74 Ave. A, Corner 5th st.
Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. B. SALISBURY,
Counselor at Law. 288
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmens Coop. Insur. Association.
Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,
Undertakers & Embalmers,
506 6th Str., near Avenue A.
Telephone Call: 1173 Spring. 387
BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.